Now, Shri Karnendu Bhattacharjee to move the Motion, he is not present; then, Shrimati Brinda Karat, she is also absent. Now, Shri Lalhming Liana to move a motion for consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2006, (amendment of Eighth Schedule).

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2006 (Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

SHRI LALHMING LIANA (Mizoram): Sir, I move:

> "that the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration;"

Mr. vice-Chairman, Sir, this Bill is very short and simple. It seeks to further amend the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution so as to include Mizo in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The language of Mizo people is Mizo which is a very important language of the Tibeto-Burman family. It has a vast cultural, linguistic and literacy value and it is spoken by about thirty lakh people around the world.

Sir, the language, as we all know, is a fundamental and irreplaceable means of communication. It is said that all living beings have their own language to communicate with each other. It is langauage that provides a window to certain ways of living, and, sometimes, ways of thought. It is the language, whether spoken or written, that makes human civilisation possible. Sir, it is langauage that makes all the important treaties of the world to come into existence and, again, it is language through which you express your love and affection to your dear ones.

Sir, India is a very big country where multiple races with distinct culture, religion, language and dialect are living together. Indeed, the greatness of India lies in the unity of these diverse races that speak different languages. Each language group is not only produe of its language but also tries to preserve and develop till it attains perfection. Way back in 1955, the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said that all the great language of India which are mentioned in the Constitution have to be developed.

He also went a step further and said that even those in the North-East frontier area, which is the North-Easteran Region today, ought to be developed. He was convinced that the development of any one of the great languages of India helps the development of all the languages.

Sir, our Constitution has recognised many languages. Initially, there were fourteen languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. In due course of time, eight more languages were added with the amendment of the Eighth Schedule taking place three times. In 1967, the 21st Amendment to the Constitution took place in the form of Constitution Twenty-First (Amendment) Act, 1967, adding *Sindhi* in the Eighth Schedule, and in the Constitution Seventy-First (Amendment) Act, 1992, three more languages, namely, *Konkani, Manipuri* and *Nepali* were again enlisted in this Schedule. Then, the last amendment to the Eighth Schedule took place a few years back in 2003 when by the Constitution 100th (Amendment) Act, 2003, four more languages, namely, *Bodo, Santhali, Maithili* and *Dogri* were incorporated, making the total recognised languages to twenty two.

Each of these languages has their own rich and deep cultural and literary traditions and each of these languages has made it possible to appreciate the soul of India.

Sir, the Mizo language has played a great role in the formation of a composite Mizo culture and identity, integrating different tribes, sub-tribes and clans. Apart from the State of Mizoram, the Mizos are today spread across the Indian States of Manipur, Tripura and lower Assam and also the neighbouring countries of Bangladesh and Myanmar.

More than thirty lakh people speak this language around the world. In spite of this, the Mizo language was very lately standardised. The first Mizo alphabet was formed only in the year 1894. Despite its late standardisation, Sir, the Mizo language has remarkably come a long way. Within a period of less than one century, Mizoram has achieved the distinction of being the State with the second highest literacy rate in the country.

In the making of India's history, the Mizo people have also participated valiantly in the defence of the country in every War that has been fought, from the Second World War to the Kargil War.

Sir, there is a very fast and strong literary movement in Mizo. It is the medium of instruction in the elementary schools in Mizoram and it is also taught in many colleges in the North Eastern Region and also in the Mizoram university. Not only that, Mizo is recognised by various State Boards of

School Education and even by the CBSE and ICSE. Sir, Mizo has a rich literature, both in prose and poetry. Till 1992, around 50-60 books on various subjects were brought out in Mizo every year. After 1995, the average yearly publication of books on various subjects in Mizo has been more than 150. Besides this, there are 58 daily newspapers and 25 periodicals in Mizo in circulation.

Sir, Mizo is one of the official languages of Mizoram and the Government of Mizoram strongly supports the inclusion of Mizo in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The Mizoram State Legislature in the year 1991 had unanimously — without any opposition or abstention — passed a Resolution to include Mizo in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. There is also a widespread and popular demand for inclusion of Mizo in the Eighth Schedule. All political parties are unanimous on this issue. The Young Mizo Association, the biggest NGO in Mizoram, at its General Conference in 1997, had passed a Resolution urging both the Centre and the State Goverment to include Mizo in the Eighth Schedule. They had also brought the matter to the attention of the then Prime Ministers, Shri I.K. Gujral and Shri A.B. Vajpayee, during their visits to Mizoram. The biggest student organization, the Mizo Students Association, had been demanding inclusion of Mizo in the Eighth Schedule since 1978. Mizo Women's Association, Mizo Academy of Letters, and all other organizations in Mizoram are all one on this issue of the inclusion of Mizo in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Sir, the inclusion of the language of the people of Mizoram, Mizo, as I have said, in the Eighth Schedule, has been a very popular demand. There is a very cultural, linguistic and literary justification for Mizo to be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. By no means will its inclusion be an affront to the language of the majority of the people of the country, or, to any other language for that matter. In fact, it will help in enriching other languages and in strengthening the bond of the Mizos with the rest of the nation. Till date, for your information, Sir, eight Mizo litterateurs have received the Padmashri award — and, one was also awarded the Padmavibhushan — for their work in the field of Mizo literature — not in any other literature, but only in Mizo literature.

Sir, in spite of all this, Mizo has not received the due recognition because of its non-inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. As you

may be aware, Mizoram had been at war with the Union of India for twenty years since 1966. During those periods, national integration was out of question in the minds of the people as regionalism or, what they call, Mizo nationalism was the main teaching of the erstwhile underground MNF of which I was also a Member. But with the signing of the peace accord between the Government of India and the MNF, all hostilities and insurgent movements came to an end and peace and development have continued to prevail in the State of Mizoram. No doubt, the Mizoram Peace Accord was the most successful peace accord ever signed by the Government of India with any secessionist element.

Sir, with the signing of this historic Peace Accord in 1986, the mindset and the thinking of the Mizo people took a U-turn and, since then, all eyes have been looking towards Delhi and the process of integration has been picking up very fast in the minds of the people of Mizoram. However, while the integration process is going on, a feeling of indfference and neglect from the Centre is felt. This can hamper the state of peace and tranquility which is prevailing in Mizoram since 1986. Therefore, eliminating the feeling of indifference and alienation from the Centre in the minds of the people of the North-East, in general and of the Mizos, in particular, is urgently necessary for national integration and economic development of the region. The Late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, "The best way to encourage the growth of people is through the language they speak and every State should recognise that." Sir, I can say it with conviction that the inclusion of Mizo in the Eighth Schedule will enrich the Constitution of India and in turn this timely act will definitely send the right signal to the people of Mizoram in the cause of integration and oneness. I hope this will also serve as an example to the North-Eastern Region that the nation wants and appreciates permanent peace and that peace pays. Sir, I have full faith that this Bill will be unanimously passed and that the Government will immediately take positive initiatives in this regard. In the light of submissions made, the Bill may be considered. Thank you.

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN (Assam): Sir, I would like to be very brief in supporting this Bill which is very important and at the same time very simple. Mizo language wants to get placed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution like any other language. Sir, in the light of submissions made by my friend, the mover of this Bill, Shri Lalhming Liana, I know being a Member of the North-Eastern Region, Mizoram was one of the parts of the

undivided Assam till 1964-65 and during those days also the Mizo language was allowed to be used in the district. Now, it has enjoyed the Statehood since long, long time. It is very clear, as my friend has already submitted, that Mizo language is used as an official language in the State of Mizoram. Mizoram being an extreme border State in the North-East is also known as the highly literate State in the country. They use Mizo language in every part of the State. In Mizoram, the Mizos are a pre-dominant community in comparison to others who had migrated to that State. It is not the same picture in other States in North East. But in Mizoram the Mizos themselves are predominant and the Mizos are using the Mizo language as a common language for all purposes, for example, in the Education Department as the medium of instruction and as the official languages. So, Sir, I am not against it. I am very happy that by this time Santhali has got a place in the Eighth Schedule and Nepali has got a place in the Eighth Schedule. In the North-East, so far as our demand was concerned, Nepali, Santhali and many other languages which are at par with the Mizo have got a place in the Eighth Schedule. Similarly, while supporting my friend, the Mover of this Bill, Mr. Lalhming Liana, to get this amendment in the Constitution for placing the Mizo in Eighth Schedule alongwith others, I support this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Shri Matilal Sarkar. How much time will you take?

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): I will finish it within five to ten minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Please finish it in five minutes so that the Minister can reply immediately.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल): सर, अगर आपकी अनुमति हो, तो मैं वोट डालकर आ जाऊं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया): नहीं, ये पांच मिनट बोल लेते हैं, फिर आप पांच मिनट बोलकर वोट डालने चले जाइएगा।

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. First of all, I rise to support the Bill which has been brought in here by the hon. Member, Shri Lalming Liana, for inclusion of Mizo in the Eighth Schedule, So far as the language policy of this country is concerned, we are having Hindi at the Centre as a national language. Then, as far as States are concerned, we are having one or two regional languages in each State.

Our policy is to develop Hindi as well as other regional languages at the State level. But, so far as the North Eastern States are concerned, several languages are prevailing there. ...*(Interruptions)*.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (संतोष बागड़ोदिया): ये लास्ट स्पीकर हैं और दो मिनट में खत्म करेंगे। आप पांच-सात मिनट बोलकर वोटिंग के लिए चले जाइएगा, तब हाऊस ही adjourn हो जाएगा। मतिलाल जी, बोलिए।

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: In Mizoram, the major language is Mizo. In Tripura, major language among the tribal people is Kokborok. So, I will urge upon the Central Government to take into consideration all the major languages in each State while developing Mizo. In our State also, there are people who speak Mizo and our State is taking every care to develop that language along with Kokborok. So, while supporting the Bill, I would urge upon the Government to pick out the major languages of each State and to take care of them so that all the major languages may find place one after another in the Eighth Schedule. With these words, I support this Bill. Thank you.

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आदरणीय सदस्य श्री लालमिंग लियाना ने यह बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, जिसमें कि मिज़ो भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। श्री लियाना के समर्थन में श्री सिलवियस कोडंपन और श्री मतिलाल सरकार ने भी अपनी सहमति व्यक्त की है। जहां तक लियाना साहब की मांग और बिल का प्रश्न है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि देश की जितनी क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं हैं। उनका अपना एक महत्व है और जिस क्षेत्र में वे भाषाएं बोली जाती हैं, उस क्षेत्र के लोगों की यह अभिलाषा होती है कि हमारी भाषा को सम्मान मिले। हमारे संविधान में भी इसी तरीके की भावना प्रस्तुत की गई है कि देश की तमाम क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को सम्मान मिलना चाहिए। हिन्दी के उत्थान के लिए संविधान की आठवीं सूची में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उसके साथ-साथ संविधान ने यह भी माना है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को भी उनके विस्तार का, उनके विकास का, उनके प्रचार का और उनके सम्मान का अवसर प्रदान होना चाहिए। इसी चीज को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, समय-समय पर संविधान की आठवीं सूची में कई भाषाओं को शामिल करने का काम किया गया है, जिन भाषाओं के बोलने वाले हमारे देश में काफी संख्या में थे। जैसा कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने बताया भी है, उनको अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि कितनी बार इसमें संशोधन किया गया है। आज हमारे देश में 22 भाषाएं हैं, जिनको कि संविधान की आठवीं सूची में सम्मिलित किया गया है, लेकिन महोदय, एक दिक्कत यह भी है कि वर्तमान में 37 ऐसी भाषाएं हैं, जो अपने को संविधान की सूची में सम्मिलित कराने के लिए समय-समय पर मांग करती रही हैं। अगर आपकी अनुमति हो तो मैं 37 भाषाओं का ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया): राजस्थानी भाषा भी है।

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: महोदय, राजस्थानी भाषा भी है और भोजपुरी को तो सिद्धांत रूप में हमने स्वीकार किया है और उस पर अग्रिम कार्यवाही भी जारी है। उन 37 भाषाओं में अंडिका, बंजारा, बाजीका, भोजीपुरी, भोटी, भोटिया, छत्तीसगढ़ी, भारतीय अंग्रेजी, गढ़वाली, गौंडी, गूजरी, पौ कचाछी, कामतापुरी, खासी, खुल, कोडवा, कौ बारा, कुमाऊंनी, कुरक, कुरुख, कुरमानी, लेपचा, लिम्बू, मिजो, मघई, मुंदरी, नागपुरी, निकोबारी, पहाड़ी, पाली, राजस्थानी, संबलपुरी, कौसाली, सेरचेनी, सिराइकी, पेनिडी और टुल्लू भाषाएं हैं। ये 37 भाषाएं मांग करती हैं कि हमको संविधान की सूची में शामिल किया जाए। इस संबंध में सिद्धांत रूप से जो बात उभरकर सामने आती है, वह यह है कि इस सूची में शामिल करने के लिए वहां के लोगों की मांग क्यों उठती है, दरअसल हमारे देश में बहुत सी संस्कृतियां हैं और बहुत सी सभ्यताएं हैं। कहावत तो यहां तक है कि हमारे देश में हर पचास किलोमीटर पर भाषाएं बदलती हैं, हर सौ किलोमीटर पर हमारे देश की संस्कृति बदलती है और हर ढाई सौ किलोमीटर पर हमारे देश की सभ्यता बदलती है। इन सारी चीजों को सम्मान देने के लिए ही अपनी संस्कृति और सभ्यता को सम्मान देने के लिए ही संविधान में यह भावना प्रदर्शित की गई है कि हर एक भाषा का विस्तार किया जाए। उसके विकास के लिए, उसकी तरक्की के लिए और उसको लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए जो कुछ भी संभव हो सके, वह सब सरकारों को करना चाहिए। भारत सरकार ने इसी उद्देश्य से HRD मिनिस्ट्री के माध्यम से सभी भाषाओं की तरक्की और प्रगति के लिए जो कुछ भी संभव हो सका, किया है। आज भी वह उसको पूरे तरीके से करने के लिए तत्पर है। शुरुआत में जिन भाषाओं को शामिल किया गया, उसके पीछे भी यही मंशा थी। लेकिन इसमें बहुत सी टेक्नीकल दिक्कतें भी आती हैं। जितनी मांग की जा रही है, अगर इन 37 भाषाओं को शामिल किया जाता है, तो इससे बहुत सी दिक्कतें भी खड़ी हो जाएंगी। जैसे की करेंसी नोट में रिजर्व बैंक ने आपत्ति जताई है, वित्त मंत्रालय ने आपत्ति जताई है कि जितनी भाषाएं आज संविधान की आठवीं सूची में सम्मिलित हैं, अगर केवल उन भाषाओं में ही उन नोटों पर लिखा जाए तो वह भी संभव नहीं हो पा रहा है और उनमें कई भाषाएं ऐसी रह गई हैं, जो नोटों पर नहीं लिखी जा पा रही हैं। इसके बाद और भाषाओं को अगर इस सूची में शामिल कर लिया जाएगा, तो यह असंभव होगा कि नोटों में उनको अंकित किया जा सके। इसी तरीके से UPSC भी कहती है, उन्होंने भी अपनी आपत्ति दाखिल की है, उनका भी यह कहना है कि आज तक जितनी भाषाओं को संविधान की आठवीं सूची में शामिल किया गया है, केवल हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में ही 95 परसेंट लोग जवाब देना चाहते हैं, 5 परसेंट लोग दूसरी भाषाओं में जवाब देना चाहते हैं। यह संभव भी नहीं है कि इतनी सारी भाषाओं में जवाब लेकर उनकी परीक्षा को conduct किया जाए और सही ढंग से उनके जवाब को आंका जाए। इस तरह की बहुत सारी technical difficulties आ रही हैं, लेकिन हम सिद्धांत रूप में माननीय सदस्य की इस भावना से सहमत हैं कि मिजो भाषा ही

नहीं, बल्कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की जितनी भाषाएं हैं, उन सारी भाषाओं के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिए वे सारे कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, जो बड़ी-बड़ी भाषाओं के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिए उठाए जाते हैं। इससे हमारे देश की एकता और अखंडता भी मजबूत होगी और हमारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के साथियों को भी लगेगा कि भारत सरकार हमारी भाषा को, हमारी संस्कृति को, हमारी सभ्यता को महत्व देने का संकल्प व्यक्त करती है, लेकिन जो दिक्कतें आ रही हैं, उन दिक्कतों के रहते हुए अभी तक यह संभव नहीं हो पा रहा है कि अन्य भाषाओं को भी संविधान की 8वीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह अनुरोध करुंगा कि इस संबंध में सीताकांत महापात्र की अध्यक्षता में भारत सरकार ने एक कमेटी भी बिठाई थी और उस कमेटी ने अपनी recommendations दी हैं, उन recommendations पर विचार हो रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक अंतिम फैसला नहीं लिया जा सका है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह अनुरोध करुंगा कि हम आपकी भावनाओं से पूरी तरह सहमत हैं और हम इस बात को भी मानते हैं कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की भाषाओं को अगर संविधान की 8वीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित किया गया, तो उससे हमारे देश की एकता और अखंडता को मजबूत करने में हमें मदद मिलेगी, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम आपसे यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि जहां तक सम्मान देने की बात है, जहां तक भाषा का प्रचार और प्रसार करने की बात है, जहां तक वहां के लोगों की अस्मिता को और ज्यादा महत्व देने की बात है, उसमें कभी भी भारत सरकार न पीछे हटी है और न आने वाले समय में कभी पीछे हटेगी। खास तौर से हमारी वर्तमान सरकार और हमारे वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री डा॰ मनमोहन सिंह जी ने जिस तरीके से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों की समस्याओं पर अपने को पूरी तरह से केन्द्रित किया है, वहां की भाषा, वहां की संस्कृति, वहां के development के लिए, वहां की अस्मिता की रक्षा के लिए जिस तरीके से अपना संकल्प व्यक्त किया है, हम समझते हैं कि आपको पूरी तरह निश्चिंत रहना चाहिए और भारत सरकार के द्वारा आने वाले समय में जो कुछ भी संभव हो सकेगा, जिसे भाषा के विस्तार के लिए, जिसे भाषा की तरक्की के लिए, उसके प्रचार के लिए, उसको और ज्यादा लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए हम वह सब कुछ करते रहेंगे जो हमको करना चाहिए। आपकी जो यह मांग है कि इसको 8वीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित कर लिया जाए, उसके लिए हम आपसे इतना ही कह सकते हैं कि आने वाले समय में अगर भारत सरकार इस संबंध में कोई एकमुश्त फैसला लेती है, कोई नीतिगत फैसला लेती है, तो उस फैसले में आपकी इस मांग पर पूरे तरीके से ध्यान दिया जाएगा। आपसे केवल इतना ही अनुरोध है कि आप फिलहाल इस बिल को वापस ले लें। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय सदस्य से इतना अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे अपने इस बिल को वापस ले लें और आने वाले समय में जो कुछ भी संभव हो सकेगा, वह हम जरूर करेंगे।

श्री जय प्रकाश अग्रवाल (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा एक छोटा सा सवाल है। मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका क्या मापदंड है, 8th Schedule में रखने का कोई मापदंड होगा न, सिर्फ उसका प्रचार होना ही 8th Schedule का मापदंड नहीं माना जा सकता है।

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: देखिए, जो सीताकांत महापात्र कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई थी उस रिपोर्ट में पहली शर्त तो यही थी कि एक राज्य से एक राजभाषा को 8वीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाएगा। फिर यह भी शर्त थी कि यह भाषा राज्य विशेष की जनसंख्या के बड़े भाग द्वारा बोली जाती हो, यह एक स्वतंत्र भाषा होनी चाहिए और यह 8वीं अनुसूची में शामिल किसी भाषा की बोली या व्युत्पन्न भाषा नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह शर्त भी रखी गई थी कि यह साहित्य अकादमी से मान्यता प्राप्त होनी चाहिए और इसका उच्च-स्तरीय, विकसित और सुपरिभाषित साहित्य होना चाहिए। ये बहुत सारे पैमाने उन्होंने निर्धारित किए थे। लेकिन इस पर भी हमारी सरकार अभी विचार कर रही है। हम एक कोई ऐसा मेकनिज्म डेवलप करना चाहते हैं, जिससे कि इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की आकांक्षाएं भी पूरी तरह संतुष्ट हो जाएं और व्यावहारिक रूप में भारत सरकार को अपना कामकाज चलाने में किसी तरीके की दिक्कत न आए। इसलिए मैंने माननीय सदस्य से यह अनुरोध किया है कि फिलहाल आप अपने बिल को वापस ले लें और आने वाले समय में आपकी भावनाओं की कद्र करते हुए जो कुछ भी संभव होगा, वह भारत सरकार करेगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Mr. Lalhming Liana, do you want to further reply or do you want to straigtaway withdraw the Bill?

SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Sir, first of all, I am very much surprised that the Chairman did not almost open the scope for a discussion on my Bill, whereas the previous Bill, which has been disposed of just now, took almost nine hours. Now, the next speaker, Mr. Matilal Sarkar, was also insisted on to finish his speech within five minutes on the plea that the Minister wanted to go to the other House for voting. If the Minister has no time, why don't we take up this matter next time? There are Members who want to speak. But you don't allow those Members. Now you let the Minister to reply. That is one of the indifferences felt by the North-Eastern people.

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, हमारा आपकी भावनाओं को दुखाने का कोई मन्तव्य नहीं था। पाँच बजे तक वोटिंग होनी है। अगर माननीय सदस्य अनुमति देंगे, तो मैं वोटिंग करने जाऊँगा, अगर माननीय सदस्य अनुमति नहीं देंगे, तो हमारे मिनिस्टर, श्री हंसराज भारद्वाज जी बैठे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Sir, the Minister should have time to listen to the Members from the North-East. *(Interruptions)*....

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया): आपने जवाब दे दिया है। वे बैठे हैं, अगर कोई बात होगी, तो वे जवाब देंगे।

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: मैं पाँच मिनट में वोट डाल कर आता हूँ। आपको इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ भी कहना है, आप वह कह सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI LALHMING LIANA: The Minister should have time to listen to the Members. If he does not get time, it is quite astonishing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: अगर कोई दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रखना चाहते हैं, तो वे रख सकते हैं। मैं पाँच मिनट में लौट कर आता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया): Mr. Lalhming Liana, it has nothing to do with his going. There is no other speaker. If there is no other speaker, I can't force anybody to speak. So, it is not that for his convenience or for anybody's convenience that we are doing it. Please don't feel sentimental about it. The House is absolutely impartial to everybody.

SHRI LALHMING LIANA: When Mr. Matilal Sarkar was requesting for ten minutes, you insisted on him to confine to five mintes. You said that the Minister was in a hurry. Sir, I am very sorry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): But he has spoken.

SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Of course, he has spoken. But for how many munutes has he spoken?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): There is no other name. He has spoken. Do you want to reply? It is your turn to reply. Do you want to reply or don't you want to reply?

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, the hon. Member's sentiments are correct because I also belong to a Tribal State. We want to reveal many things here. So, the Bill should not be dealt with like this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Mr. Sarkar, listen to me. The point is that you wanted to speak for ten minutes. You spoke for seven minutes. So, it is not that you have not spoken. I have only

requested you that if you can speak faster, it would be better. Even if you want to speak now, I have no problem. But I am following a certain procedure. Do you want to speak more or don't you want to speak?

SHRI LALHMING LIANA: What is the use of my reply once the Minister has left? After all, who is listening to my reply?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया) : There is a Cabinet Minister who is noting down your points.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, let me clarify the things. I am as much conversant with the people of Mizoram as the other Minister. Since the hon. Member is coming from the North-East, we have special consideration for the people of North-East, particularly, for the Mizos because they are very peaceful people and they are very truthful people. If he wants to add anything, I can sit up to 5 O' clock. I am much more conversant with this than the other Minister because I had been present in their elections everywhere. So, nobody shold feel hurt.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): There is nothing to feel hurt about it.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: This is a democracy. We will give full play to the discussion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES) Sir, I also want to say something. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): The Minister wants to say something. Why don't you listen to the Minister? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI LALHMING LIANA: There is no use of my reply. I am walking out.

[At this stage the hon. Member left the Chamber.]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Since there is nobody to speak, I shall put the motion to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Now we will take up the next Bill. Shri Perumal. Not present. Shri Mahendra Mohan. Not present.

There is no more Business left and, therefore, the House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 3rd May, 2007.

The House then adjourned at fifty-one minutes past four of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 3rd May, 2007.